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CENTO AND THE PLOT

The Premier's Message to Mr. Kurshchev.

It gives me a great pleasure to avail myself of the opportunity of the visit of the Iraqi delegation to your country on the occasion of the forty second anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, to sent my sincerest greetings and to convey to you the Iraqi people's best wishes and deep admiration for the progress in the fields of science, technique and culture achieved by the Soviet peoples. Allow me to convey to you the Iraqi people's appreciation of the honourable stand taken by the Soviet Union towards the causes of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence in general and towards the Arab peoples in particular and for your continuous work for peace and tranquility in the world. It gives me great pleasure that the anniversary of the October Revolution falls this year at a time when the efforts made by honest people have succeeded to a great extent in relaxing world tension and in spreading the realisation of the need to end the policy of the cold war; and at a time when the number of those following the principle of peaceful co-existence among various peoples has increased.

The eternal October Revolution which represented a new decisive stage in the history of the Soviet peoples and was a starting point towards progress and development for the establishment of a new society that achieves high material and cultural

standards, is producing its fruit in every corner of the world. Many nations regard the Soviet Union not only with admiration but with a longing to make the great achievements in the fields of science and technique as part of their own foundations for the establishment of prosperous societies.

The peoples who have witnessed the Soviet Union taking long strides, in a short period of time, along the path of liberating the Soviet peoples from all material and moral fetters, fully appreciate these achievements and see in their principles and foundations the inspiration for some of their plans to combat poverty, ignorance and disease and to proceed in

the path of speedy development.

I am confident that the constructive policy followed by the Soviet Union in building this mighty structure will lead to the establishment of a solid pillar of peace and progress of civilisation.

Finally I wish to stress that the Iraqi people who have been liberated from the forces of oppression and aggression stand to-day in the rank of the freedom and peace loving peoples and appreciate the honourable stand of the Soviet Union towards them since their national revolution on July 14th 1958. They have great confidence that the world will enjoy freedom and peace if all efforts are united.

CONTENTS

Page	
2	Premier Greet the october Revolution Aznd Aniversary
3	CENTO and the Plot .
4	Trade Unions : Licenced
5	Attitude to Nationalists .
7	Euentn in Breif .
8	Editorials From the Arabic Edition .
18	From Our Mailbag .
19	Decision with Regard Party Diciplinary Measures .

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IRAQI REVIEW

CENTO and the Plot

We have explained previously that the weeks which

preceded the attempt of assassination witnessed a grouping of the anti-Republican forces abroad which was reflected in the contact and talks conducted by the countries of the Central Treaty Organisation with the participation of the representatives of Egypt and the rapprochement of Egypt with Saudi Arabia and Jordan. This reactionary grouping was also reflected at Home by the rapprochement among the various cliques of agents and reaction from the oil companies, the Anglo-American espionage networks, the orphans of the extinct regime and feudalism, in addition to the Muslim Brotherhood and the various cliques of the claimants of nationalism .

The grouping of the anti-Republican forces to a degree unprecedented before in the country since the revolution has given the situation at the time , and now , a special significance . The plans of these circles were perfectly clear and could be pointed out in the excessive division of the patriotic forces and the attempt to quell the revolutionary tide among the masses and to weaken their support and backing to the patriotic authority , as a prelude to striking a blow at the patriotic authority itself and working for the restoration of the imperialist reactionary rule in the country .

These forces have proceeded far in their mean scheme , and were only halted by the execution of the death sentences on some traitors and the other measures which were initiated by the authority in its endeavour to halt the domination of reaction and to rebuff the attempts at interference which were persisted in by the rulers of Egypt against the Iraqi Republic .

Those measures have struck the enemies of the republic and made them feel that they cannot proceed farther in their intrigues to exploit the conditions of the country and to deepen the wedge which they tried to drive more deeply between the people

and their patriotic government and between the democratic forces and the leadership of Abdul Karim Kassem .

Therefore they hastened to strike their blow in the fear that the situation would develop in their disfavour. No one any longer argues about the fact that the attempt of assassinating the Leader of the country - which was carried out by the so-called "nationalist grouping" with the personal orders of Nasser and the knowledge and support of the imperialist circles - was nothing but the first step in a wide conspiracy aiming to sabotage the Republic of the 14th July and the entirety of the gains of the revolution .

The escape of Premier Kassim , the great shock created by the attempt, the heightening of the vigilance of the people and the Army, have paralysed the agents of imperialism and reaction and prevented them from forging ahead with their base conspiracy to seize power in the country .

Although the measures to investigate the attempt have proceeded satisfactorily in revealing the executors of the crime and some of their connections, in addition to the arrest of a number of conspirators , nevertheless, there is no doubt that these measures have remained confined to the criminal incident itself. They did not encompass the wide conspiracy prepared by the black forces, which is linked with threads and networks which are far from being revealed and foiled by the measures taken so far . The failure with which the conspirators have met was more like the blunting of the spearhead in the wide conspiracy while the spear itself has not yet been destroyed by the measures taken up to now .

For this reason in particular the plotting cliques recovered their senses only a few days after the failure of their attempt, and set out sharpening their spearhead anew , relying on the same anti-Republican grouping at home and abroad. But the relative improvement which took

place in the internal situation by the rise of the vigilance of the people and the Army , is something which cannot be ignored by the conspirators, and hence the alterations which occurred in their new plan have

TRADE UAIONS : LICENSED

On the 12th of November the Ministry of Social Affairs licenced the general federation of Trad Unions in Iraq. On the same day presidents of the Trade Unions of Railways, Oil Industry, Printing Press, Engineering industry, Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs, Building and Construction, and tailoring, went to visit Preimer Abdul Karim Kassim in the hospital and to convey to him the thanks and gratitude of the workers and the trade unions for this important step.

The Premier welcomed the delegation and declared to them; "The workers are the vanguard in backing the Republic". The Premier laid great stress on the importance of the unity of the working class and the unity of trade unions. He told the workers that he licenced the General Federation, long time ago, and all that was done recently was the completion of formal legal matters.

"I support the workers, trade unions and the Federation of Trade Unions, because you are the basic force in building the structure of this country". The Premier requested the workers to contact him in case they encountered any problem, expressing at the same time, his hope that no problem would confront them.

The Premier emphasised on the importance of increasing production to build the economy of Iraq on sounder basis. "We cannot resist imperialism without a solid and flourishing economy, relying on ourselves. You are the basic productive force in this country. By production and culture and with the development of science we can become a strong and developed state".

(Cont. on Page 6)

relied more than was designed previously on external pressure and threats.

And once again the Central Treaty Organisation - formerly the Baghdad Pact - gets active. It held a suspicious meeting in Washington in which the officials did not hide that they "discussed the situation in Iraq" as was stated by Pakistan's Foreign Minister. Flights of U.S. aircraft were sent to Anjelia airbase in Turkey as was revealed by the Turkish newspapers "Millat" and "Aqsham". Iranian reaction continued its dubious moves on the Iraqi boundaries. In this activity lies the planning and engineering which carries the long experience of the imperialists in fighting the free peoples. As for the executive measures it was decided long time ago to give them an "Arab" facade and have them executed by traitorous rulers who installed themselves treacherously and crudely at the head of some Arab countries.

And from here started the competition to carry out what the imperialists planned in the Cento session in Washington between Abdul Hakim Amer who arrived in

Syria during the circumstances of the attempt of assassination on the one hand, and the descendant of treason, Husain, on the other. Like barking dogs, they launched threatening statements against the young Iraqi Republic, injured by the wound of its leader. Their base intentions have made them see as if the question is over and it is time for them to divide the theft.

In previous editorials we have dealt with the implications of installing Abdul Hakim Amer as dictator over Syria and the implications of the military moves and the various suspicious activities on our borders (especially our boundaries with Syria and Jordan) revealed by his Excellency the Military Governor General and other reliable sources.

Today fresh news is reported about new military moves in Syria. After some troops were transferred from the Lebanese borders, now more troops of the Syrian Army are transferred from the Turkish and Israeli borders to areas near to the Iraqi borders.

Irrespective of the impact of

these moves and their indication of direct collusion with the Zionists and their imperialist masters (which represents the lowest depths of treason to which Nasser has sunk, side by side with his plotting on a free Arab Republic and a proud militant Arab people in Iraq); irrespective of that, those moves clearly indicate the determination of the enemies of the Iraqi Republic to forge ahead with the same conspiracy the spearhead of which was blunted by the failure of the attempt on the life of Premier Kassim.

If we go back to recent history, to the imperialist Zionist criminal aggression on Egypt in 1956 when its rulers were raising their heads against the imperialists, to the external threats to which Syria was subjected in 1956; if we go back to recent history when the Iraqi Republic was born on the 14th of July 1958 and when the Anglo-American troops were landed in Lebanon and Jordan, if we go back to that, we would find that the free Arab countries which insist on defending their national independence - and that is what our Republic is doing - are not alone in the arena of struggle against imperialism and aggression, we would find that they have with them all the Arab peoples, all the peace-loving peoples of the world including and headed by mighty forces such as the Soviet Union, which possesses such requisites as suffice not only to check aggressive attempts here and there exercised by the stooges of imperialism against the independent countries, but also to bury imperialism forever if it tried to challenge these mighty and noble forces.

The facts of recent history are fresh in memory whether for our people or their enemies who are entertaining dreams of invasion and aggression from outside. Our people and Army possess today such power as should be taken into account - they have their vigilance, consciousness and equipment. They are capable of rebuffing the aggressors whoever they may be.

Moreover, the Syrian people are more clear today in their idea of the rulers of the UAR who want to drive them to fight their brothers in Iraq. They are called today to express

their loyalty to the Iraqi people and Army and to the person of Premier Kassim who foiled the plans of Nuri es-Said, in 1956, in his attempts to attack liberated Syria when imperialist pressure and threats were intensified against her. In addition, the friends of our liberated Republic, and the Soviet Union in particular are today more capable of defending the freedom of the peoples and the cause of peace in the world.

These facts make us assert that any attempt of foreign aggression and invasion against our Republic, from whatever quarter it may come, will be doomed to total failure and defeat. That is naturally connected with internal situation.

If Egypt had not resisted aggression during 1956 without any breach in its ranks, and had it not been for the continued and successful resistance of Syria in 1957 against the attempts made by some to create a breach in her internal ranks, and had the Iraqi Revolution not struck a decisive and swift blow at the extinct Royal regime and controlled every foot in the country, the task of standing in face of the threats and aggression would have been more difficult and complicated.

These facts themselves are not unknown to the engineers of aggression and invasion. Therefore their new plan to continue their current conspiracy relies on a scheme the first steps of which are to be executed by all the agents of imperialism as the same general framework of the conspiracy the spearhead of which was blunted by the failure of the vile attempt on the life of Premier Kassim. This is especially so since the heads of the conspiracy have not yet been touched by the hand of Premier Kassim, and although investigations and arrests have made progress they have not yet risen to the level of the conspiracy which was hatched and prepared by the enemies of the Republic.

The strengthening of the fortress of our Republic necessitate first of all taking all necessary steps to strengthen the solidarity and raise the level of discussing this question to the level of the threats and reactionary events. It further requires taking all necessary steps to strengthen

Attitude to Nationalists

This article appeared in Ittihad al-Shaab on Wednesday No. 11-59

The Sincere Nationalists are Called to Disassociate Themselves from the Traitors "The Nationalists front" is a Clique of Traitors Working to Serve the Imperialists and the Covetous Circles :

Before the 14th July revolution, the Baath and Istiqlal parties and some non-party nationalists participated in the patriotic struggle side by side with the rest of the patriotic forces in our country fighting against imperialism and its agents - the local rulers and traitors. At the beginning of 1957, when the Front of National Unity was formed, the Baath and Istiqlal parties were included in it. That front sustained its patriotic struggle and contributed honourably in the struggles of our people which were culminated with

the solidarity of the Army and the people, taking all necessary steps to strengthen the solidarity of the people with their patriotic Government and to crush those hands which attempted to impair this solidarity and disturb it by the attempt at encouraging dissatisfaction and passivity among the masses.

The strengthening of the invincibility of our republic requires taking all the necessary measures to heighten the vigilance of the masses, their optimism and confidence and to release their revolutionary energies, and to combat the slanders and rumors which are bound to inhibit this vigilance and spread indifference.

The strengthening of the might of our young Republic demands forging ahead with measures to chase the hostile forces and elements, to crush them mercilessly and to dismiss suspicious or unreliable elements from sensitive posts in the country.

Besides, the sons of our people and valiant Army are called upon to double their vigilance in guarding the life of Premier Kassim who was and still is the first target of all the hostile cliques, whom reality has proved

victory on the 14th of July.

Immediately after the victory of the July revolution, the Baath and Istiqlal parties changed their conduct and departed from the path of the front pursuing the path of splitting the unity of the national ranks. They have dedicated their efforts, particularly the Baath Party, for the realisation of the "immediate unconditional union" between Iraq and the UAR. Since such kind of "union" was not in the interest of the Iraqi people nor in the interest of the Arab liberation movement and the strong Arab solidarity, our people and Government stood against that attempt. As a result of that, they resorted, not to the democratic means, but to other means in order to impose the union on our people and from behind their backs in undemocratic ways. They did not draw any lessons from the bitter ex-

perience of Syria as a result of the imposition of the undemocratic union on her and they do not want even now to take lessons from that experience.

When the Front of the National Unity was reconstructed and formed again under the republican era with the participation of those two Parties, we welcomed them in the hope that they have benefited from the experiences of their mistakes. But facts have proved the contrary. They, and particularly the Baath Party, did not abandon the means of activity which assumed at that state the nature of "plotting" for the "annexation" of Iraq under the rule of Nasser in the name of union! This activity in fact, ceased to be confined to the two mentioned parties. Broad sections of the enraged elements, feudalists, agents and those who are hostile to the republic and its democratic course joined hands with them. By that a coalition was realised which opposes the republic in the name of nationalism and particularly in the name of the Baath. In the conspiracy which was organised by Abdul Salam Aref and his clique in October 1958, those two parties and the anti-republican conspirators who rallied around them played a shameful role. They have played the same role in the conspiracy of Rashid Ali al-Gailani.

When traitor Abdul Wahab al-Shawaf declared a reactionary mutiny against the Republic, he was backed by the leaders of those two parties and the movement of the Arab nationalists in addition to the feudalists and the enraged elements such as Al-Yawer and Al-Kashmoula and Mufti families. After the cursing of the mutiny, the two parties together with all the enemies of the republic continued their plotting activity and the smuggling of arms from the UAR into Iraq. Faïq al-Samarrai, one of the most prominent leaders of the Istiqlal sought refuge, with others, in the UAR and grouped there all the fugitive traitors and enraged ele-

Our people will not be denied the support of the fraternal militant Syrian people and all those who are fighting against imperialism and for peace.

ments such as Sawwaf, Bazzaz and Jaber Omar. He made himself a general secretary for them to serve the ends of the imperialists and their collaborators in the UAR.

During the past months, when the patriotic authority permitted the chance of activity for the elements of these two parties and the rest of the nationalists and the claimants of nationalism and granted them once again the freedom of press and publication; they exploited this freedom to proceed with the disunion of the national ranks. They made their press instruments to defame the freedom of the press and to slander, forge and distract the facts and to fight everything that is honest and good in our country. They encouraged the reactionary and enraged forces against our republic. They tried to turn upside down the correct standards and concepts and to destroy the democratic organisations. They strove to justify the past conspiracies focussing their attention on one target, the elimination of the Iraqi Republic, on condition that they fulfil that in two stages. The first stage is by avoiding direct friction with the authority dedicating all their efforts and employing all the means to weaken the measures of safeguarding the Republic. The second step is to strike a blow to the patriotic authority and the leadership of Premier Kassim in order to sabotage the republic and its structure.

After the execution of the sentences of the Peoples Court on the traitorous clique of Tabakchali, the enemies of the republic — the agents of imperialism and the covetous circles — tried to exploit this occasion and to arouse the sentiments of the deceived people. They embarked on excessive incitement against the republic from behind the tears they shed on Tabakchali and his clique. They organised provocative actions and hostile demonstrations wherever they could in Adamiya suburb, in some parts of Ramadi and Mosul and others under the mask of protesting on the execution of the traitors. They slandered and abused the republic and its great patriotic fighter and leader Abdul Karim Kassim.

Prior to the crime of the vile attack on the life of Premier Kassim, they formed out of the Baath and

Istiqal parties and the block of the Arab nationalists movement a new hostile and reactionary front which they called "The Nationalist Front" in order to coordinate and invigorate their subversive activity against the Republic.

Fearing that the Government may strike them with fresh blows, the leaders of this "Nationalist Front", and particularly the leaders of the Baath, hastened to collaborate with the imperialist circles and the rulers of the UAR in order to carry out their new conspiracy and great crime on our people and republic. They attempted to assassinate the leader Abdul Karim Kassim in order to get rid of him and seize power and to drag the country into appalling bloodshed and massacres and outright destruction for the sake of the interests of the enemies of the people.

Those parties were granted the chance to retreat from their mistakes and repudiate the means of plotting and subversion, but they chose for themselves the path of plotting. Therefore they are no longer patriotic political parties. They turned into gangs of plotters and murderers who have put their forces entirely in the service of the imperialists and their collaborators, in the UAR. They have betrayed the cause of national liberation and the cause of the defence of the republic. They have betrayed the cause of Arabism, the cause of liberating the Arab Fatherland from the yoke of imperialism.

It is high time for the sincere nationalists to think seriously and open their eyes on the traitors who trade with nationalism and to repudiate the acts of plotting and intriguing as a means of struggle and to repudiate the traitorous leaders and seek new organisations or forms for themselves.

It is the right of every citizen to believe in the ideas and concepts which he thinks are useful for our people and the Arab peoples. It is the right of the sincere nationalists who repudiate the methods of plotting and intriguing and refuse the collaboration with the imperialists and the covetous, and who denounce the conspiracies which were staged or will be staged against our republic, they

have the right to preach their beliefs and wage peaceful competition with the rest of the patriotic forces and to have their own organisation and position among the ranks of the patriotic forces.

As for the sincere nationalists who continue to be deceived by the traitorous rulers and dragged behind them, they cause — without knowing it — serious damages to Arab nationalism and the cause of Arab unity. They participate in pushing the country to the deep ditches which are being dugged out by imperialism.

Arab nationalism has no links with the plotting on the free Iraqi Republic. The aggressive activity of the UAR rulers and their hirelings in Iraq in the name of defending "Arab nationalism" is nothing but a distortion to the concept of Arab nationalism and it is a declaration of war on Arab nationalism. If the Iraqi citizens, both nationalists and others, regarded Nasser before the 14th of July a nationalist hero, that is due to the patriotic struggle which was waged by Egypt and by Nasser against imperialism and reaction. Now that Nasser had reconciled his quarrel with imperialism and dedicated his efforts to subvert the Iraqi Republic in the name of "saving Arab nationalism", this is something which ought to be grasped by the sincere nationalists.

(Con. from Page 3.)

The Premier also stressed on the importance of the unity of national ranks so as to foil the imperialist schemes in Iraq. He said "The people are strong and conscious with their democratic organisations because they constitute a mighty force without which the standard of the people cannot be elevated".

At the end the Premier requested the Trade Unionist leaders to convey his greetings to the Iraqi workers. The workers on their part expressed their heartfelt wishes for his speedy recovery in order to lead the people into more victories.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The official delegation to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, left Baghdad for Moscow on November 3rd. Before leaving the delegation visited the Premier who sent a message to the Soviet Premier with the head of the delegation, the Minister of Guidance. The message contains the Leader's and the Iraqi people's greetings coupled with the sincerest congratulations on the occasion. The Minister expressed the delegation's pleasure to have the opportunity of being acquainted with many aspects of progress achieved by the Soviet Union since the 1917 revolution.

Czech Experts and Equipments:

Czechoslovakia is to provide the Iraqi Railways with the material equipment and experts necessary for testing Railway Carriages. This was included in the contracts signed by the Czech Minister of Internal Trade and the Director General of the Iraqi Railways on November 3rd.

Other contracts were made by the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporation with Iraqi businessmen during the first Czechoslovak Industrial Exhibition in Baghdad. These contracts include the sale of tractors, medical equipments, glassware, tinned food, woollen and cotton textiles and carpets. In addition Technoexports is giving informations on the export of complete factories from Czechoslovakia. The management of the Exhibition stated that the Exhibition has shown the immense possibilities for further strong commercial ties between the two friendly republics.

Iraqi Cultural Delegation:

The Iraqi Cultural Delegation, headed by the Minister of Education, returned to Baghdad on November 2nd after a five weeks visit

to the Soviet Union, Poland, German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. On his arrival, the Minister declared that the delegation received invitations to visit many socialist countries but could not do so due to lack of time. The Minister added that during their delegation's visit, the delegation met the men of education and were able to negotiate on the acceptance of a number of countries, the members of the delegation were able to acquaint themselves with the educational systems and methods implemented there and will try to benefit from the successful experiences in these countries in elevating the standard of education in Iraq.

The Minister of Commerce is to tour India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia, at the head of an Iraqi Trade delegation to sign pacts with these countries. Preliminary talks were carried with the governments of these countries by an Iraqi Trade Delegation which toured these countries few weeks ago. The Ministry has now finalised the drafting of the trade agreements which are to be concluded.

Peace Partisan Bureau Meeting.

The Permanent Bureau of the Iraqi Partisan of Peace Council, sent a message of greeting to the Premier, on the occasion of his miraculous escape from the attack on his life and urged him to take strict measures to protect his life and condemn the interference of the UAR in Iraq's internal affairs. These decisions were taken at the enlarged monthly meeting of the Bureau on November 6th. The meeting first heard and then debated the report of the General Secretary on the international and Middle East situations. The report referred to the activities and meetings of the imperialist and hostile circles hostile to Iraq — their main target in the M.E., to the situation in Algeria and France's intention to carry out its nuclear tests in the Sahara and to the relaxation in international tension in spite of the

intensification of the activities of the forces of war and aggression.

Other decisions taken were:

(1) To send greetings to the brotherly people of Algeria on the occasion of the 5th Anniversary of their great revolution.

(2) To stress on the Bureau's call regarding the participation in the Procession of Rejoicing on the recovery of the Premier.

(3) To demand the uprooting of the foundations of plotting.

(4) To raise a complaint, against the interference of UAR, before the U.N. Security Council.

(5) To call for unity of national ranks.

New Iraq.

The first issue of "New Iraq", the monthly pictorial magazine published by the Directorate of the People's Art and Culture at the Ministry of Guidance, has come out this week. The magazine published the message of the Minister who wrote that the magazine was one of the fruits of the revolution and aimed at showing the world the real facts, in figures and pictures, about the progress of the Iraqi republic and people. The arabic text of each item is translated in English. The magazine also included articles about the Agrarian Reform, the Army and about the criminal attack on the life of the Premier. The Directorate of the People's Art and Culture has requested the public to inform it about their remarks and suggestions to improve the standard of "New Iraq".

Hungarian-Iraqi Cultural Pact:

The Cultural Co-operation Agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Iraqi Republic has been ratified at an official Ceremony at the Foreign Ministry on November 10th. The documents of the ratification of the agreement, signed in Budapest on April 11th, were exchanged by the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Iraqi government and

EDITORIALS FROM THE ARABIC EDITION

Sunday, 1/11/1959

Our Absolute Support to the Revolution of the Brave Algerian People is a Reflection of the Soundness of our National Liberated Line.

All the Arab peoples are now engaged in direct or indirect battles against imperialism, reaction and agents. However it is the Algerian people who have been engaged for the last five years in the fiercest of these battles, hundreds of thousands of Algerians have been mown down by the fire of the imperialists. The battle of the Algerian people will be immortalised as one of important battles in modern history.

The Arab peoples, held together with the Algerian people by the bond of nationality the bond of common history, language, interests and land as well as the common struggle against imperialism have stood solidly on the side of the Algerian people.

the Hungarian Ambassador on behalf of his government. In his speech the Hungarian Ambassador expressed his desire for furthering the cordial and cultural relations between his country and Iraq. The agreement, the Ambassador said, illustrated one form of support of his country to the struggle of the Iraqi people against imperialism. In his reply, the Foreign Minister stressed the common endeavour of the Hungarian and the Iraqi peoples to achieve liberty and world peace; the Minister concluded that the consequence of the agreements concluded by Iraq with various countries are for mutual benefit and will support the foundations of World Peace against the forces of imperialism who are collapsing.

I.A.E.C. Delegation.

A delegation from the International Atomic Energy Commission, will arrive here on November 13th for a five-day visit at the invitation of the Iraqi government. The delegation comprises six famous scientists who will extend assistance to Iraq in the fields of health and agriculture. A special committee has already

Should there seem any discrepancy in practical stand of each people, it is only due to the difference in the possibilities made available by the circumstances of each people. Thus our people were unable under the oppressive regime of Nuri es-Said to provide Algeria with the aid they desired.

As regards the governments, their attitudes with respect to the revolution in Algeria vary according to the nature of their systems and attitude towards imperialism. The more the government adhered to a democratic anti-imperialist line the greater will its support to Algeria be. This is illustrated by the difference in the attitude between the old and the new governments of Iraq as well as between the old and the new attitudes of Nasser.

Hence it is not surprising that es-Said Government should satisfy itself of offering ID. 200,000 while it spent a quarter of a million on banquets and entertainments during the Development Week. Nor is it surprising

that the present Iraqi government should make unmatched generous aids to Algeria, take firm measures with France and ask the other Arab countries to do the same. Similarly it is not surprising that Nasser, before his recent drift to the side of the imperialists should support the Algerian Revolution or that he should now compromise with imperialism at the expense of Algeria, and against the interests of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples and against the July 14th Republic. The attitude taken towards the Algerian cause is the best measure of the essence of all movements forces, elements and governments.

We take pride in the wise and honest stand of our government from the Algerian and Arab Liberation Movement. This stand is honest because our government does not seek rewards or provinces; it is sound because it is hostile to imperialism as a whole including the French.

Let us then proceed in supporting the Algerian morally, materially and politically and continue in fighting the common enemies; namely imperialism, reaction and the agents; let us continue to safeguard and consolidate our republic standing in support of the Algerian cause right to the end.

German Chemists.

A delegation including a number of experts in chemistry from the German Democratic Republic is now visiting Iraq for the purpose of concluding contracts with Iraqi merchants for the purchase of German medicines, dies plastics and other chemical products. The delegation also aims at finding agents for these products in the Iraqi republic.

End of UK Tour.

The Iraqi Official Delegation touring Britain, left for Iraq on November 5th. The leader of the delegation gave a press conference before leaving Britain thanking the British people and those who organised the visit for their kind reception. The visit he said made it possible for the members of the delegation to acquaint themselves with various economic, social and industrial activities.

ing that the present Iraqi government should make unmatched generous aids to Algeria, take firm measures with France and ask the other Arab countries to do the same. Similarly it is not surprising that Nasser, before his recent drift to the side of the imperialists should support the Algerian Revolution or that he should now compromise with imperialism at the expense of Algeria, and against the interests of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples and against the July 14th Republic. The attitude taken towards the Algerian cause is the best measure of the essence of all movements forces, elements and governments.

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Many greeting to the revolutionary heroes of Algeria: to the workers peasants, artisans, intellectuals and merchants, men and women young and old; greetings to all those who are participating in this battle against the imperialist armies, their American bases, North Atlantic Organisation and all their agents.

Monday, 2/11/1959

A Black Page in the History of Treason.

On November 2nd, 1917, the British Foreign Secretary, Balfour, made his notorious declaration, named after him, pledging to establish a "Jewish National Home" in Palestine. This was in fact a formal announcement of the association between imperialism and Zionism.

At that time the Zionist move-

ment was the most secure agent for Britain in the Middle East where the monopoly capitalists were trying to establish their oil Empire. When Britain lost its supremacy in the M.E., after the Second World War, the Zionists transferred their services to the new masters namely the American monopolists who now became the leaders of the Zionist movement.

The years that followed this declaration were marked with imperialist's plots in collusion with Arab reaction, which agreed to deliver an Arab territory for the Zionists, using all means of pressure, deceit and threats. The traitorous Kings and rulers, headed by Faisal, Abdullah es-Said Abdul Illah and Rifai, were but tools for the realisation of the expansionist designs of the imperialists.

These years were also marked with the numerous uprisings (revolts and strikes of the Arabs in Palestine in order to check the imperialist-Zionist infiltration and to free themselves from the tools of imperialism.

The Balfour Declaration was the first stone in the foundation of Israel. The Zionists were then enabled with the collaboration of the reactionary Arab rulers to occupy Arab territories and thus be able to build a state that was intended and has proved to be a bridgehead for all threats and aggressions on the Middle and Near East.

There is hardly another just case so glaringly betrayed and hideously exploited than the Palestine question. In the name of Palestine, the Arabs and their patriotic forces were subjected to the fiercest forms of suppression and terror and in its name enslaving treaties and agreements were signed and countries were bound by aggression pacts and blocks.

The Iraqi people received the amplest share of this exploitation. The old monarchy was first to betray the interests of the Iraqi and Arab peoples and the first to consolidate the foundations of the Zionist-imperialist domination. When the Iraqi people could no longer tolerate that system, the Army struck under the leadership of Abdul Karim Qassem causing the collapse of that regime. Our people are no longer deceived by such slogans as "Saving Palestine" which

was so often used by such traitors as es-Said.

Nowadays, the Arab peoples are faced with a new betrayal, again in the name of Arabism and Palestine, in order to give the rulers of Israel new opportunities for the realisation of their expansionist aims. Our republic is facing plots and threats because of her consistency in fighting imperialism and Zionism. The URA rulers are exploiting the tragedy of the Arab refugees in order to facilitate the passage of so-called U.N. projects and group all the forces hostile to our republic and to the Arab Liberation Movement.

The Iraqi people realise that the task of defending the interests of our Arab brethren in Palestine begins by the mobilisation of the patriotic forces in each Arab country on the basis of democracy and freedom for the broadest masses and on the basis of the struggle against imperialism, zionism and reaction. The struggle against zionism can never be separated from the struggle against imperialism, traitorous rulers and other agents and can never mean plotting and collaborating with imperialism.

The dark forces that hid under the name of Palestine, Nationalism and Arabism have betrayed all these causes. But the Arab peoples headed by the Iraqi republic will remain faithful to their obligations and will raise high the banner of Arab struggle; they will oppose every attempt at giving legality to the forceful snatching by Israel of the rights of the Arabs in Palestine.

Tuesday, 3-11-1959

The Soviet Foreign Policy Provides the Basic Pillar for World Peace.

A major and formidable power possessing tremendous military, scientific and economic possibilities is now employing her entire resources, not for expansion, but for preserving World Peace, defending the freedoms and independence of other countries, cementing their economies and raising their standards

of living and creating relations with them on the basis of absolute equality. Never before has history witnessed a similar phenomenon.

The existence of the Soviet Union as a colossal socialist power leading a formidable camp and defending the cause of peace and international co-operation as well as the right of self-determination of small countries is a phenomenon that shatters to pieces the classic idea of a major power being synonymous to terror and domination. That idea still survives in the minds of many people who continue to view the Soviet Union in the same way as major imperialist powers. Imperialism encourages this idea because it serves to submerge the realities of the humanitarian system and peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

However facts cannot be hidden for long and their reality of the Soviet Union became known particularly after Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the U.S.A. and the comprehensive disarmament plan submitted to the U.N.

Khrushchov's latest speech before the Supreme Soviet was another bright chapter in the annals of the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace. Khrushchov has stressed the new changes in the international situation. These changes are due to the existence of a strong socialist camp, the appearance of a new anti-imperialist group of independent states, the rise of the national liberation movements and the social upsurge in the western powers. The western powers and especially the U.S.A., have now realised the bitter fact that the brink-of-war policy has completely failed; for any war they might be launched will lead to the total destruction of the capitalist system.

There still remain however among the ruling classes in the west, influential circles which still entertain hopes for a comeback of the "good old days". Khrushchov referred to the German problem, the Middle East, Korea, Laos and the events of the Chinese-Indian boundaries as danger spots still existing as a result of the activities of the aggressive forces.

With regard the M.E., Khrushchov condemned the CENTO and said that

its organisers, once bitten by the experience of the Baghdad race, were now shy and so they gave their new organisation a non-committal name.

This is not the first time that the Soviet Union displays concern about the situation in the M.E. The Soviet Union continues to feel a great sense of responsibility towards the cause of peace in the region. This is not only due to the vicinity of the region to Soviet frontiers but because the principles, on which its political and social structure is based make it imperative to defend the peace and freedom of peoples everywhere. Therefore the Soviet Union will do its best to defeat the intrigues against our republic and the peace and freedom loving peoples of the region.

With regard to Algeria, Krushchev said that the Soviet Union sympathised with the Algerian people and referred to the improvement in the attitude of France; but Comrade Krushchev added, recognising right of the Algerian people to self-determination in the De Galle's plan was tied to a period of "appeasement" or surrender of the revolutionaries, which can only mean a plebeiscent under imperialism settling the question by force. A document testifying the straightforwardness of the Soviet policy and the honest friendship to the Arab peoples and to our republic in particular.

Wednesday, 4-11-1959

The People's Festivities Grieve the Enemies.

Eversince July 14th, the popular masses have risen with full determination and confidence in their future to paralyse and scatter the enemies. In their processions and marches, the people were the best picture of organisation of a liberated people; and this by itself brought fear to the heart of the enemies. The enemies realised that these festivities were also occasions for recruitment of the masses in a popular army defending the republic and its achievements in complete har-

mony the Army and government.

As a result of the honourable role played by these processions in mobilising the people and paralyzing hostile activities and defeating conspiracies, they become target to intense attacks and campaigns from hostile press and broadcasts. The partial success these circles achieved in shaking the confidence in such mass methods and in the democratic organisations, encouraged them to perpetrate the latest conspiracy whose initial stage, the assassination of the Premier, has failed thanks to the vigilance and unity of the people and their support to the government.

By permitting the Popular Great March on the day after the Premier leaves the hospital, the authorities are once again responding to the will of the people to express their joy at the Premier's recovery. Since this authorisation, the people have been decorating the streets and public places and preparing for the march that is expected to be more impressive than any ever seen in Baghdad.

The massive processions that took place in Baghdad during the first year of the revolution have become important features of republican Iraq and were often described by foreign press and News Agencies as a picture of the high maturity of the high maturity of the people and an expression of their support to the government. The participation of thousands of people of various classes, nationalities and religions in these processions, illustrated the falsity of the hostile demagogues about the widespread discontent and the isolation of the government.

To-day, when the organs of the imperialists and their storage are once more spreading lies and fabrications in order to justify their interference in our internal affairs and to create suitable atmospheres for their conspiracies, they try to concentrate their campaign against the Great March. Their campaign is echoed here in some hired papers taking their directives from their Masters' Voices. These circles who try to slander the March can never hide their fear from the Iraqi people even when expressing joy, confidence their future, vigilance and support to their government.

But the government of the revolution, knowing that the enemies are resorting to psychological warfare, has answered back by allowing the people to express their feelings. The masses, on their part, will devote their happy occasion to express their joy at the Leader's escape and their determination to safeguard their republic; they will make their march another occasion for dealing a shattering blow to the dreams of the imperialists and all the enemies of the Republic.

Thursday 5/11/1959

With Liberation, Unity and Democracy, Nationalism triumphs and Our Republic Flourishes.

The Premier's statements to local journalists and foreign press correspondents on the day before yesterday, provided frank and sound answers to a number of highly important problems especially under the present circumstances. They also came as a blow to all those attempting to divert our republic from the path of national unity, liberation, democracy and peace and of Arab solidarity, pursued by our people and government since the dawn of July 14th. The Premier's statements on questions around which there is so much arguments and under whose name plots are perpetrated will undoubtedly save a lot of trouble and efforts.

The enemies of the republic have tried and are still trying to destroy the republic, to wipe out the national unity, distort the democratic line of the republic and stifle the democratic movement under the name of "nationalism".

The Premier's statements not only condemned the attempts made by "imperialism, covetous and those with sick souls" at breaking the national unity, but also stressed the dangers inherent in the success of these attempts.

Republican, united liberated and democratic Iraq is now the spearhead of the Arab Liberation Movement against imperialism. Without national unity, our republic will be unable to shoulder its historic responsibilities. The Premier's reference to the interim constitution and the

firm proclamation, has once more stressed the partnership of the Arabs and Kurds and the equality in rights and duties of all citizens in this homeland. This unity, founded on a sound democratic basis, will not be broken by hostile sabotage activities.

The enemies of the republic have also directed their fire at the democratic line and gains of our republic; they tried to break the unity of the democratic movement and shake the mutual confidence between it and the government. For the enemies know that this line and gains serve to preserve national unity and help to foil their plots. The Premier's stress that all the forces opposing the democratic development will be destroyed was a real blow to their attempts.

In their sabotage activities, the enemies have joined their efforts in a reactionary grouping which they gave a "nationalist" outlook. Their claim that Arab nationalism is exclusively their own, prompted the Premier to state to the delegation of Iraqi Journalists' Association that nationalism was not a private monopoly and that there were some people who profess nationalism but who actually worked for splitting the people's ranks and thus served imperialism.

The Premier's new statement provided a sound pointer to the path of nationalism, namely: liberation and democracy; thus he stated that nationalism triumphs when imperialism and its unequal treaties are defeated and when the country possesses a liberated strong peaceful neutralist government which condemns and does not accept intervention.

The basic line drawn by the Premier to define nationalism came as a slap not only to the agents who use the name of nationalism as a cover for their plotting but also to the rulers of Cairo who shed crocodile tears on nationalism and try to monopolise it while they join hands with imperialism in plotting against its rising liberation movement. But the laws of evolution confirm that those standing in the way of the forward march of the people will be crushed. "Those who now oppose and fear the rising human beings from ignorance, poverty and disease, the Socialist Revolution in Iraq will most certainly be drawn in it"

Friday 6/11/1959

Greetings to the great Soviet Union, to the Friend of the Arabs and of all Nations, to the Powerful Bastion of Peace.

To-morrow will be the forty second anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the revolution of the workers, peasants and soldiers and of all honest people against the Tsarist regime and the system of exploitation. This glorious occasion will be celebrated by the peoples of the Soviet Union as well as the entire progressive population as an expression of the noblest sentiments of friendship between the entire mankind, and the unity of will and purpose for the triumph of justice, freedom, friendship and peace in the world.

All these millions are evaluating, in these celebrations, the human values achieved by the October Revolution not only for the Soviet peoples but for the entire humanity and for the prosperity of the present and future generations.

By putting an end to the system of exploitation and enslavement in Russia, the October Revolution and its teachings have opened a new page in the history of the struggle of the enslaved peoples and classes to whom this revolution acted as a model and inspiration. By destroying Tsarism the October Revolution broke one of the rings in the chain of world imperialism and created a bridge between the working class of the imperialist west and the enslaved peoples of the East; thus forming a world wide anti-imperialist front and providing new opportunities for the national liberation movement which are the main feature of the present epoch.

By establishing a Workers' Peasants' Socialist State, the October Revolution has created a strong support for the just struggle for liberation and peace, and arch enemy of imperialism and wars.

By freeing two hundred million human beings from ignorance, poverty and disease, the Socialist Revolution has created vast opportunities

for offering honest unconditional aids for the all round development of other peoples and for strengthening their abilities to defend their interests, freedom and independence.

The experience of the Arab peoples, indebted to the Soviet Union for her generous aid and support of their cause in the international field, and the experience of our republic, provide a good illustration of the honourable and honest attitude of the Soviet Union towards the peoples and their national problems.

The honest attitudes taken by the Soviet Union in her relations with the other nations and states, her firm stand in the face of imperialism and its schemings and her earnest defence of peace, are derived from the nature of the Soviet system; they are derived from the essence of the principles on which that system is based under the leadership of the C.P. from the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and from international humanity.

The achievements of the October Revolution have been and will continue to be a unique historical miracle. Prior to 1917, Socialism was a mere dream to many intellectuals, reformers and other people. The laying down of the foundations of socialism was an extremely difficult task at a time when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country in the on all sides. These achievements were a miracle because they advanced the two hundred million Soviet citizens by giant strides in space of four decades. These miracles would not have been possible but for the October Revolution, Soviet Power and the Communist Party under the leadership of Lenin and but for the creative Marxist-Leninist teachings and their application.

The Socialist system has now become a world system. This development in the international situation and in the nature of the world forces have become a factor not only for speedy and large-scale victories scored by the camp of the people but for the liquidation of the imperialist system and the freeing of mankind from its curse.

Greetings, on this glorious anniversary to the friend of the Arab and all peoples, to the mighty bas-

tion of peace, to the Soviet Union, her great communist party and its ingenious leadership.

Sunday, 8/11/1959

Iraq-Soviet Friendship Is a Fundamental Guarantee For The Safeguarding and the Progress of our Republic.

The Premier's message of congratulations to Mr. Khrushchov on the 42nd anniversary of the October Revolution was more than just a courtesy message dictated by protocols. The message was a precise and clear expression of the view of a friend evaluating the importance and implications of the attitudes of his sincere friend. It also expressed the appreciation of the honourable stand taken by the Soviet Union towards the cause of all peoples and the Iraqi republic in particular.

The message appreciated the role of the creative policy pursued by the Soviet Union in building its mighty structure as one of the solid pillars of peace and progress in the world and a basic driving force for the development and preservation of civilization.

The content of the message can be best appreciated when we bear in mind that the dangers facing our

public emanate in the first place from imperialism and its agents. The enemy which has lost the first round on July 14th will not desist from attempting to restore the old regime in Iraq.

We can appreciate the importance to account that the difficulties facing our republic originate from her backwardness that ever since the revolution we have come face to face with the historical task of ensuring progress and prosperity, these being the aim of the people and the means to safeguard our republic.

If we knew that the U.S.S.R.'s attitude towards our republic was consistent with the nature of her socialist system, we can fully appreciate the Premier's expression of gratitude as well as the importance of cementing relations with the U.S.S.R. in

safeguarding our republic.

The U.S.S.R., who delivered, with her Socialist Revolution, a shattering blow to world imperialism has made it possible for the small nations to challenge the forces of aggression and to safeguard their national independence and interests.

The U.S.S.R., whose system distasteful support of the peoples, is also required by the nature of the same system, to provide those peoples with unconditional and honest aids just like the ones included in the various economic technical and cultural agreements between our two countries. Whoever views the stand of the U.S.S.R. towards the backward countries from this correct and objective viewpoint is able to appreciate the importance of her technical and scientific experience and her material potentialities in order to get rid of the backwardness suffered by our homeland.

In his message, the Prime Minister not only viewed the question of eliminating backwardness as more than mere enlisting of a friend's aid, but pointed to the line that should be followed. The Premier also pointed out that the peoples who have witnessed the great strides taken by the U.S.S.R. in a brief period of time, can properly assess these accomplishments and see in their foundations and rules an inspiration for some of their plans in combating poverty, ignorance and disease and for speedy progress.

Monday, 9/11/1959

The Premier's Message to the Journalists.

In al-Rai al-Am daily, the President of the Journalists published the Minister's wish and determination to clear the atmosphere of the press from the elements that are incompatible with the nature world and was surrounded by enemies of our republican system and with our national interests. This has always been the cherished wish of all sincere people for the atmosphere of the press has lately been contaminated with what has deformed its mission of representing a republic that

has come into being in order to destroy imperialism, feudalism, their agents, influence and ideologies.

The atmosphere of the press has been contaminated with what distorted its mission of giving expression to the need, and defending the unity of the people and their national movement. It has been contaminated with what distorted its historical and urgent mission of strengthening the confidence and solidarity between the people and their national movement and between their patriotic government and the republic.

the republic and against imperialism and feudalism.

It has been contaminated with what distorted its mission in drawing a clear line between the republic and her enemies, in bringing out the importance of the people's forces organised in their unions and associations and their role in mobilising the millions for the safeguarding and development of the republic and her achievements.

The atmosphere of the press has been contaminated with disfigured its mission in refraining from repeating and propagating misleading and hostile slogans and reports about the economic position, against the People's Court and the Procession of Rejoicing while remaining silent with respect to local plotters and military provocations along our frontiers.

The atmosphere of the press does indeed require clearing in the same way as the national atmosphere requires clearing from those who directed their fire at the Premier, those who instructed them and kept silence about their activities and all those plotters who were prepared to deliver the Homeland to the schemers and imperialist agents.

The Premier's message is highly welcomed gesture to the journalists and all those concerned about the patriotic role and the reputation of the press; it indicates a warning from the Prime Minister who will now watch more closely any mischief-making even if under the guise of ideological strife.

While welcoming this gesture and hoping that the authorities will fulfill the urgent need of clearing the atmosphere of the press, we call on

all honest elements in journalism to participate in this noble task; for conscience and loyalty to the Homeland, people and history require the journalists to fight every evil and conspiracy against the Homeland. It is not only the journalists who are responsible for the fulfilment of this national mission but should be joined by all writers, intellectuals, readers and even newspaper sellers.

It should be borne in mind that our call does not mean that we are against the freedom of thought and expression for all forces and political tendencies. On the contrary, we consider such a clear atmosphere of freedom as best serving the interests of all patriotic classes and the republic. The struggle between ideas and honest objective arguments is in our view the best way of educating the people. This, however, must be disciplined in a manner compatible with national interests and with end; for there should be no freedom for the enemies of the people.

Tuesday, November 10/11/1959

Nasser Goes Deeper in his Hostility Against our Republic.

Some days ago Nasser made a lengthy statement to some New York Times Correspondents, in which he tried to give the look of an objective treatment of the current problems. He therefore set out to talk of his alleged recognition of the right of each Arab people to determine the form they desire for Arab solidarity without having himself the right of forcing them to join him in any union or federation. He was only concerned about Arab solidarity.

This is all good and logical; but it should be recalled that Nasser has made such a statement only few days before al-Gailani plot, in conjunction with feudalists and the covetous in order to annex Iraq to his regime.

Since then Iraq has become the target of a series of plots perpetrated by imperialism and its agents, the latest being the attempt on the Premier's life.

Notwithstanding, Nasser has gone back to the same statements at a time when the Leader's wounds have

not yet healed, time when his armies remain massed on our frontiers, his radio incitements and threats are intensified and when the fugitives and traitors continue to flock to Cairo and Damascus and continue their slandering and threats and their arranging for a new crime.

Nasser seems to imagine that he can deceive people by making such a statement and to have forgotten that it was he himself who taught the peoples in Iraq to understand his meaning of Arab solidarity as something standing for machine guns, plots and assassination. Our people and all the Arab peoples realise full well that genuine Arab solidarity is based on respecting the will and interests of each people as well as firmly opposing imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It was this kind of solidarity that was considered by the Premier as a source of strength to Arab Nationalism, in his various statements stressing that the interests of Arab Nationalism lie in abolishing the influence and fetters of imperialism.

Nasser claims that he harbours nothing but goodwill and respect for the Iraqi people and is only against the communists who are isolated from the people and who he alleges are in control of the government in Iraq. As Nasser is against communism in Iraq and on the government which they control unless Qassem's government does the job ... Nevertheless, Nasser is still only seeking solidarity, unity or union with Iraq in accordance with the will of Iraq herself.

Nasser imagines that by his twisted logic, he break up the Iraqi people's unity; however his schemes against the Iraqi republic and the Arab Liberation Movement have been contributing to the consolidation of this unity. The confidence between the people and their government rose after every conspiracy. Plots have in fact been crushed thanks to the unity of the people and their support to the government. The Premier has hit the heart of the matter when he stressed, in his latest press conference, that the imperialism and the schemers are trying to shatter the Iraqi unity so as to destroy the Iraqi republic.

What a vast difference between Nasser's pseudo-nationalism and

the Premier's call for Iraqi unity to preserve the republic and contribute to the victory of Arabism over imperialism and its agents.

Thursday, November 12-11-1959

For the Sake of Safeguarding Agricultural Production.

We are now in the second agricultural season after the victory of the revolution. It is time now to prepare and plough the soil, sow the seeds, clean the canals and build barrages and so on. It is obvious that the success or failure of the agricultural season directly affects the interests and life of approximately three quarters of the population of peasants as well as a vast mass of middle and small landowners and those who are connected with the life of the rest of the population them. Moreover, it basically affects and consequently will affect the whole national, the economic structure of the republic and its reputation. These important consequences which result from the agricultural season are among the fundamental reasons which make the enemies of the Agrarian Reform and the enemies of the Republic, and the enemies of the peasants and small landowners, namely the feudalists and enraged reactionaries in addition to the frantic elements inside and outside the state machinery, to exert desperate attempts for creating difficulties before the peasants and their organisations and the authorities of the agrarian reform, in order to impede the production and sabotage — or at least defame — the Agrarian reform, which is rightly regarded as one of the most important accomplishments of the revolution so far.

The path which was pursued by the enemies of the Agrarian Reform throughout the past year was: poisoned propaganda, measures hostile to the peasants and their associations and general federation, the eviction of the peasants from their lands, the refusal to let the pumps be used, the stoppage of water, and the refusal to give loans the peasants and the small landowners. For these and other rea-

sons our production in the last season suffered fall. The peasants and their associations played an important role in reducing the negative effects of that counter policy and actions.

The neutral and fair-minded employers, landowners and patriots and others evaluate the role and accomplishments of the peasants and their associations in this respect.

In Amara, for example, the peasants associations cleaned the canals of the drainage land and built barriers with amazing speed and free of charge which provide wide possibilities to increase the production. In Amara, too, the peasants associations were able to handle the implements and set to work the machinery which were left by their owners. In Mishkhab (Diwaniya province) the peasant associations built some barrages with low costs. While, for example the government used to spend 5,000 dinars for each barrier, the peasants associations made them with the cost of 3,000 dinars only.

In addition to that, the peasants associations used to follow the cases concerning the supply of water and distribute them fairly. Brigades of cooperation and mutual aid were formed among the peasants. The peasants associations displayed a high feeling of responsibility in combating the locusts, when they cooperated very closely with the governmental departments and won the gratitude and appreciation of the officials at the time.

In spite of all that the enemies of the Republic and those who are enraged at the Agrarian Reform and at the Peasants organisations, try to place the responsibility of the fall of the yield in the last agricultural season on the peasants and their associations although the fair people concede that the principal reasons for the fall were in fact due to a number of reasons which are outside the will of the peasants and their associations, those reasons include:

Some of the natural accidents such as scarcity of rain, the wave of desert locusts, the reduction of the landowners to the cultivated areas to spite the peasants and as a means of pressure on them to force them accept the conditions of work which were imposed before the revolution, cutting the water supply on the land

at time when the agricultural produce was near riping and thus were caused to wither. Hundreds of lawsuits were held in the courts by the peasants and small landowners in this respect. Some of the landowners have pursued means of pressure on the peasants to force them to quit the land. The documents of the courts testify for that too. Moreover, many of the landowners refused to give loans and seeds for the peasants which rendered many peasants incapable of cultivating the land. The delay in giving decisions on the lawsuits by the courts and the engagement of some peasants on holding lawsuits and insisting on some stiff stands have created some difficulties which affected the production.

Those are in our opinion, the most important negative factors which affected the production and the harvest of the last agricultural season. It is noteworthy of the attention of the officials, the peasants associations and the patriotic landowners to study these points and draw benefit from them especially that we are facing the new season. Those point will bring rich experience which ought not to be ignored so as we can avoid the obstacles which obstruct the work and production and lead to the repetition of the fall of production in the next agricultural season.

We place the following proposals which we believe will help avoiding the difficulties of the last season and which will lead to increase the production in the coming season thereby avoiding the fall of the income of the broadest masses of the peasants and the small landowners.

To accelerate the granting of loans of money and seeds to the peasants and the small landowners which must be on wide scale and without discrimination. To accelerate the cleaning of canals on which the lands irrigated drainage depend, to provide the necessary machines for that and especially the canals and rivers which cannot be cleaned by hand labour. To prohibit the owners of the machinery from refusing to use them. A plan should be adopted by the Irrigation departments according to which the water is supplied fairly as to the real need and which should control the means of ir-

rigation in a manner that supplies the necessary water for cultivation in order to block ownership of those implements. That should be done either by following policy of firmness towards those who impede the employment of the agricultural machinery or by placing the machinery under the administration of the Agrarian Reform.

It is necessary to take precautionary measures towards the probability of the refusal of some or many landowners to give loans and seeds to the peasants, their refusal to clean the canals which they are responsible to clean, their refusal to allocate the land traditionally given for the peasant for cultivation and their attempt to reduce the area of the cultivated land.

It is also very necessary to facilitate the licencing of the peasants associations to the deserving peasants without any bias or departure from the provisions of the law and without any procrastination. For just as the procrastination and delays waste the time of the peasants which is very valuable at this season, so does the bias and the failure to implement the law in letter and spirit, such as licencing associations which may have no links with the peasants or whose concern for the peasants is doubtful, as it is taking place now in some parts.

Undoubtedly the cooperation of the administration authorities with the authorities of the Agrarian Reform and peasants associations who respect the rights of peasants, is a basic condition for the achievement of the abovementioned goals in addition to ensuring the success of the Agrarian Reform and the development of production and the rise of its standard, provided that cooperation takes place in all areas and with all committees the committees of granting loans, of making contracts, of supervising the cleaning of canals, distribution of water, etc. It is also necessary to show more concern by the administrative and judicial authorities to speed up the settlement of the disputes and problems which have connection with agriculture. They should not waste the efforts by delays and procrastination especially in relation with the lawsuits which con-

cern the granting of loans for the peasants by the landowners and the cleaning of canals as well as the evictions of peasants and their replacement by new ones.

We stress once again that the success of the next agricultural season and the avoiding of shortage of harvest is bound to a large extent with the extent of benefit drawn from the experience of the past season. We do not doubt that earnest cooperation among the administrative authorities, the agrarian reform, the peasants and their associations and the middle landowners and the patriotic landowners in general is the basis for every success we seek in this respect.

Sunday, 15/11/1959

There is no Disagreement or Tension Between our Republic and the U.A.R. They are Plotting and our Republic Defends Itself :

Recently, and following the failure of the attack on the leader Kassim as well as the failure of the consequences of the success of that base attempt such as the imposition of the system of slavery and terror on our country, the imperialists and the covetous resumed again their attempts on Iraq aiming to disperse the people and instigate the patriotic authority against them with new modifications to their previous plans.

If one follows these days the broadcasts and press of New York, London, Cairo and Israel he will find the same meanings and aims shaped here and there all of which are concentrated on the theme that there is an unrest in the Middle East, the basis of which is the "communist menace". All are aware that the tune of the communist menace continued to be the favourite misleading slogan of the imperialists. Perhaps our people and the Iraqi people are more aware than others of the truth of this fictitious menace and how it was employed by the imperialists and Nuri es-Said to instigate the peoples of neighbouring Syria, for example, to subvert her independence at the time.

When we focus the attention to

the conspiracies which are being hatched by the imperialists and the covetous we are only referring to a fact which existed and will continue to exist as long as our republic continues to be a spear directed at the heart of the interests of imperialism and Zionism in this part of the world. We have pointed out more than once to the fact that the most dangerous thing which the imperialist policy aims at in the Middle East is to split the solidarity of the Arab Liebartion Movement through the Front created by the similarity of the interests of imperialism and those of the Cairo rulers which are directed towards the liquidation of the Arab cause in accordance with the interests of the imperialists' and Egyptian monopolies.

In his recent statements to the correspondents of the New York Times, Nasser strove to whitewash the policy of Cairo and its expansionist greeds attempting to brand his conspiracies against our Republic with "ideological conflicts". He did not offer us even one evidence to deny Misr Bank and the Economic Establishment of their expansionist dreams except his saying that the age of expansion and suzerainty has gone and has been replaced by the age of ideology. He forgot the fact the imperialists, too, conceal their schemes and conspiracies against the peoples in masks of ideologies nowadays. The Syrian owners of textile factories, for example, cannot be convinced by the claim of the nationalist interest when they see that Misr Bank established a textile factory in Syria to complete with them at their own home. Another example may be cited by the fact that the policy of the Cairo Government towards Israel differs from that pursued by our Republic towards Israel. Nasser, motivated by his desire to get loans from America to expand the Suez Canal is burning with eagerness to end the problem of navigation in the Canal, while we call for the increase of economic restrictions Israel. While we call for the increase of Hammer-skjoeld plan to settle the refugees and regards the plan as a means to suppress the rights of the Arabs in Palestine, yet Cairo hesitates towards the plan and prefers its economic sec-

tion, which is the essence of the plan. These are examples to confirm that the Arab countries do not stand all of them on an equal attitude towards Palestine. Their stand vary in accordance with their liberalational course or lack of it and in accordance with the existence or absence, of common interest with Western capital.

There is another factor which drove Nasser not only to assume a hostile attitude towards our republic, but which was also reflected in his compromises towards all the other causes, that is to say his anti-democracy. In this anti-democracy he reflects the interests of the Egyptian monopolies which understand from independence as their domination and the employment of the energies of the people for their selfish interests. Therefore it was not strange at all for Nasser to fear the flourishing of democracy in our country for the interests of the people and to fear its being reflected among the fraternal peoples of Syria and Egypt.

If one recalls the events which took place during the months that passed since the birth of the Republic one will clearly feel that Nassers policy towards Iraq has set out from these two attitudes. It was inevitable for everyone who insists on these attitudes to drift in the depths of treason step by step till he joins imperialism in the overt plotting against Iraq. The rulers of Cairo shall not be able — irrespective of the eloquence which they may possess — to hide their shameful role in plotting against our republican system. The talk about the right of the Arab peoples to choose the form of solidarity which they intend to have with other countries is something which we have heard from Nasser once and again but it was only followed by one conspiracy after the other. So what kind of Arab solidarity it this?

Nasser tried in his recent statements to the American correspondent to confine the state of the relations between the UAR and Iraq within the framework of disagreements and tension claiming that the basis for that was first and foremost due to the control of the communists on the Iraqi Government and that Premier Kassim, by personal motive, had

striven to encourage this situation, and that he — Nasser —, faced with this situation, cannot keep silent and that the disagreement and tension will undoubtedly be removed if the Iraqi Government suppressed the communists.

This talk of Nasser might deceive some of those who are remote from the borders of Iraq to whom the imperialist press have pictured Iraq as a communist country giving free hand to the imagination of their editors who were masters in reporting the situation. But the people here and the Arab peoples who observe the events in Iraq closely cannot be deceived by such falsehoods. Nasser commenced his plotting against Iraq only few days after the outbreak of the Revolution when his followers were still in the government. In addition, there are newspapers in Iraq which abuse the communists openly, and many communists are lying in prisons. The leader of the country has often declared that he is above tendencies and parties, so where does the control of the communists on the Government lie? We ask them was Premier Kassim a communist to be shot him by their bullets? Or was that the reward of his loyalty and resolution to protect the republic, that targets for their bullets?

Nasser realises well the fallacy of his claims, as it is realised by the architects of the Central Treaty Organisation, who also justify their plotting with the same pretence. It was also justified by the Baghdad Pact before during its conspiracies on Syria. Nasser realises that well but he aims to disperse the unity of the people through the inflammation of differences among the sons of the people. He sees from that the incitement of the Government on the loyal people and the creation of a gap between them to facilitate for him and his partners to sabotage our free republic. That was realised by the Son of the people and focussed the attention for it. The imperialists and covetous are infuriated to see the communists dedicating their rich energies and all their abilities to cooperate with the government for safeguarding the republic.

Our people from various patriotic forces are convinced that the safe-

guarding of the republic and the backing of their patriotic government in its triumphant march is their first duty and they will not be influenced by the slanders. The road of Arab solidarity is not the road of plotting on a free republic, it lies in respecting the will of every Arab people in choosing the path which accords with their interest and in standing genuinely and sincerely against the imperialists and Zionist greed and in offering the maximum material and moral aids for the Arab peoples who are fighting imperialism.

Monday, 16-11-1959

The Central Treaty Organisation and the Plotting on the Iraqi Republic:

Few days ago, shortly before the attack on Premier Kassim to be precise, the Central Treaty Organisation held a meeting in Washington. After that Pakistan Foreign Minister stated that the conference discussed the issue of the "situation in Iraq". Everyone remembers the events which took place afterwards. The attack on Premier Kassim. In addition U.S. military aircraft landed in some airports in Turkey, troops were concentrated on our western and eastern borders, infiltrators were sent, arms were smuggled, and bands of traitors fled to Damascus and Cairo to continue the incitement and plotting.

Once again, cento starts action after the failure of the conspiracy of the attack on the Premier and the failure of things which were engineered for after the attack. Starting from today, the troops of this imperialist pact will carry manoeuvres in the Arab Sea. Few days ago contacts and visits were carried by the officials of the countries of this pact. After some days it will hold its sessions in Tehran to "discuss the situation in the Middle East". There radios and press together with the press and radios of the Cairo rulers are doubling the clamours of instigation and the feverish call for the hired reactionary forces to rally themselves. Whoever follows the events, measures and attitudes will find out that

the imperialist circles and the Cairo rulers proceed with that plan hand in hand and step by step with instigating and plotting against our free Republic and government and its patriotic leadership.

The cardinal slogan of the Central Treaty Organisation is the allegation of the existence of a communist menace which threatens the area and the necessity to resist it. The Baghdad Pact already raised this slogan before with regards to Syria before it was merged with Egypt, in the period when it was pursuing a liberal democratic course in both its home and Foreign policy. Most of the meetings of that Pact which used to be held in Baghdad, Ankara, Teheran and Karachi used to be followed by a plan for plot against Syria, with concentration of troops on the borders, agents moving inside, infiltration and the smuggle of arms. The task of jesting with the alleged communist menace was shouldered by the trumpets of Nuri es-Said which were lamenting "Arabism" and the trumpets of Teheran, Ankara and Karachi lamenting "Islam".

As for today, the Cairo rulers, are undertaking this task which used to be shouldered by Nuri es-Said. Besides the manoeuvres, plans, meetings and plots of the imperialists, Nasser, his agents and trumpets are getting active in slanders on the alleged communist menace. They do not hide their insistence to continue the plotting against republican Iraq in order to "save" it from the rule of the communists! And so these quarters meet in their aims to overthrow our Republic and its patriotic Government and leadership and accomplishments.

The imperialist circles set out from feeling the danger on their positions and interests in our country and in the Middle East as a result of the escape of Iraq from the grip of their pacts and the rule of their agents and its pursuance of a peaceful and liberal policy. They set out from the desire to restore the rule of the agents in Iraq.

The Cairo rulers set out from the endeavours to subjugate Iraq to the dictatorial rule of Cairo which represents in the first place the rule

and interests of Egyptian capital headed by the Misr Bank as Syria is being subjugated at present, by the rule of terror, to these interests. That is in addition to their fear that the surging liberal tide which is represented by the Iraqi Republic may be a factor of stimulation and an impetus for the Syrian people and even the Egyptian people to get rid of the loathsome dictatorial rule.

This manifests the coordination of the means and the measures and the collusion in the aims. But nevertheless, the leadership was and will remain in the hands of the imperialist circles and particularly in the hands of the Central Treaty Organisation. The basic and long-term aims will remain the aims of the imperialists. That will remain so in spite of the fact that the imperialists are concealing themselves behind the Arab facade of Nasser! and in spite of all the slogans of Arab, nationalist and even Islamic names added by the Cairo rulers to their actions and dreams.

The orphans of the extinct regime, the feudalists, the agents of imperialism, the stooges of the covetous rulers and traitors the claimants of nationalism and some of those who are deceived by the hired "Nationalist grouping" were grouped to carry out their schemes at home as a prelude for the decisive operations.

The imperialists and the Cairo rulers place profound importance on this hired "nationalist grouping", because they realise that direct foreign aggression on our republic is not an easy task. Especially at circular their rallying around their government and its patriotic leadership also at a circumstance of increased sympathy and backing of the Arab peoples and the peoples of the fiendly countries and the world to our just cause.

The imperialists and the covetous, build their plans on using this criminal "grouping" as a centre of attraction to split the unity of the people. But the result was opposite to what they have expected, for the people have isolated their front and despised it due to its obvious treason to the interests of the fatherland and the cause of Arab nationalism.

But imperialism shall not abandon engineering conspiracies with

the help of the agents at Home and the covetous abroad. These manoeuvres, meetings and visits are but aspects of their plotting activity against the Iraqi Republic and the rising liberation movement in the Near and Middle East.

But, as much as our republic insists on pursuing an anti-imperialist liberal and democratic policy which rests on the people, the power of our republic correspondingly increase at home so will the sympathy of the Arab peoples and the peace-loving friendly peoples and all the peoples of the world with our just cause and the backing it receives will increase thereby increasing the factors for the failure of the conspirators.

Wednesday, 18-11-1959

Democratic Organisations

Recently the attention of the wings of the national move-

ment has been doubled in dealing with the issues of the democratic organisations and identifying their attitudes from them. The occasion of licensing the general federation of trade unions, the consideration of the applications for the peasants associations in order to grant them licences, the imminent elections of the students union and probably the pending termination of the transitional period have helped to give prominence to this phenomenon at this time in particular especially if we know that the democratic organisations embrace the absolute majority of the people in their ranks which make them of great effect not only in the life of our society but also in identifying the actual energies of the patriotic forces after the commencement of party and parliamentary life.

While we are laying stress, at this occasion, on the importance of the democratic organisations and general federations to their members and to the life of the republic, we also lay stress at the same time upon the serious consequences which will result if any attitude towards the democratic organisations taken without giving consideration to the necessity

of preserving their unity and realising their profession, social and patriotic nature and tasks as they truly are.

We are not addressing here the enemies of the democratic organisations and of democratic life, the enemies of the republic and the fatherland; the traitors and agents; we are addressing the honest forces in our Republic; we are addressing the patriotic forces, their leadership, ranks and file and their sympathisers. We are addressing the millions who are rallied in the mass organisations, as we are also addressing the patriotic authority whose stands and measures bear great impact, which cannot be ignored, on the life of these organisations.

We regard that the starting point which helps for taking the sound and sincere attitude towards the democratic organisations is the realisation of the following facts clearly and approving with them frankly and boldly and without any presumption or neglect:

First: The masses of the democratic organisations spring from various social classes and are affiliated or linked, in one way or another, with one of the wings of the national movement, and thus have various political and philosophical ideologies and concepts. Therefore, any call to isolate these organisations from the aims of the national movement will be to overlook the reality and to overlook the interests of our fatherland, people and the cause of safeguarding the Republic.

Second: That the masses of any various organisation have a common aim irrespective of their political ideologies and affiliations and regardless of their various class origins. Any neglect or denial to that would not express an objective point of view nor will it reflect a correct assessment of the interests of those masses.

Third: The minimum limit upon which the wings of the national movement agree, or at least they do not dispute about them, must also be points of agreement for the masses of those organisations. Any attempt to raise or intensify the differences inside the organisation by taking the point of departure from a parochial

party angle would not serve the unity of that organisation nor the interests of its members and would not help the achievement of its aims.

Fourth: The contradiction among the circles of the democratic organisation which is resulting from the difference of the ideologies of its masses and the difference of their political affiliation could be moderated and overcome through the objective view of the nature of that organisation and through conceding with the reality and nature of the forces inside that organisation in addition to avoiding the parochial partisanship and the application of the broadest democracy in its internal life.

Fifth: The extent of loyalty to the unity of ranks inside each democratic organisation reflects in fact the extent of loyalty to the national movement in general. Therefore it is not easy to unify the national movement in an atmosphere charged with disputes and recriminations among the quarters of the democratic organisations.

Sixth: Any attempt to instigate the authority against the democratic organisations and to disturb the confidence among them and shake the confidence in the loyalty of the democratic organisation to the national cause is an act alien to democracy and to patriotism; it is an action in accord with the attempts of the enemies of the republic and the enemies of democracy in this respect.

Seventh: The compliance with the spirit of the laws of the Republic and the essence of its goals by the officials towards the democratic organisations is in fact one of the most important factors to reinforce the confidence between the broad masses and the patriotic authority and to reinforce the rallying of those masses around the authority in addition to the consolidation of the pillars of the republic itself.

Taking these factors into consideration, is in our opinion, a basic evidence for the loyalty to the democratic movement since they constitute a foundation-stone for building a solid and united democratic movement and is an important starting point for the unity of the national movement and subsequently for safeguarding the Republic and consolidation.

Tokyo — Japan.

The AKAHATA Bulletin is published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. Issue No. 17 dated 15th October 59 is of international character.

The main leading article is in celebration of the tenth Anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic. This article notes the international significance of the victory of the Chinese revolution, and dwells at length on the impact the Chinese victory have had on the Japanese people. In parts of it the

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ting and promoting its accomplishments.

In this light, in our opinion, should the wings of the national movement sincerely handle the issue of the elections of the General Union of Students and the attitude towards the general federation of trade unions, the peasants associations and any other unionist or democratic organisation.

FROM OUR MAIL BAG:

article mentioned: "The victory of the Chinese revolution and the success in the subsequent socialist construction have a particular meaning for the Japanese people".

The article further stressed this influence by saying: "It is beyond our imagination what a big encouragement the great victory of the Chinese revolution of ten years ago has given in the struggle for peace, independence and democracy. The Japanese people have come to realise the significance of the Chinese revolution through their hard life and struggle, to pay respect to the Chinese people who achieved this great work, and more strongly to call for amity and friendship with the Chinese People". The article then signed the tasks facing the party on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China by saying: "... we must strive with our whole might to restore the diplomatic relations between Japan and China as early as possible and to promote the intercourse and friendship between the two nations. This is the grave task to be carried out by us for the realization of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality of Japan as well as for the establishment of solid peace in the Far East".

Rome — Italy:

From Mr. Angelo Franza we received a letter expressing his interest in the Middle East affairs. Mr. Franza said that he had written many articles regarding the struggle of the Arab countries for national independence and for democracy, and would therefore like to receive continuously the Iraqi Review. He said: "I am convinced that the consultation of your Review would be of great utility for a better understanding of the situation in your country and in all the Middle East".

DECISION WITH REGARD TO PARTY DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Article One:

Party punishment measures are disciplinary measures taken by the party against party members or bodies for the following reasons:

- (a) Disregard for the fundamental principles of the party.
- (b) Breach of discipline, party rules, principle of collective leadership in the party and trespassing on the right of party members and bodies.
- (c) Inconsistency in carrying out party line and decisions within the party, or impairing the party unity in any way.
- (e) Misinforming the party and keeping the party in the dark.
- (f) Behaving in a way contrary to the good social morality and traditions.

Article Two:

Disciplinary measures are taken for one or more of the following aims:

- (a) Safeguarding the party, its principles and reputation from possible harm that may arise by erroneous behaviour of the member concerned.
- (b) Giving the disciplined member the chance to review his conduct and rectify his mistakes and shortcomings and to re-educate himself.
- (c) To educate the body or the organisation in which the disciplined member works, and sometimes to educate the entire party membership.

Article Three:

- Disciplinary measures are:
- (a) Drawing of attention.
 - (b) Reproach.
 - (c) Temporary dismissal from party committees.
 - (d) Dismissal from party committees.
 - (e) Withdrawal of membership from party member and retaining him as candidate member.
 - (f) Dismissal from the party.

Article Four:

(a) No decision of passing a punishment could be taken individually, but should be taken by the cells and committee at various degrees.

(b) The correct organisational method for passing a party punishment on any member is by criticising him inside the cell or committee to which he belongs, or by a higher organ in his presence while granting him full opportunity to defend himself, except on extra-ordinary cases where such measures are completely impractical (say when the party has proofs that this member is an enemy-agent).

(c) Any cell or party committee can take a decision to pass any of the above mentioned punishments on one of its members provided this be approved by the higher committee which it is directly linked, except the which it is directly linked, except for the punishment of dismissal from the party.

(d) The temporary dismissal or dismissal from the party committees at the same level of the local committees and higher, is not consider valid unless approved by the Central Committee Secretariate.

(e) The special committees working at the centre of the party are considered in this respect at the same level of the local committees.

(f) Any cell or party committee have the right to take a decision in dismissing one of its members provided this is approved by the secretariate of the Central Committee or any riante of the Central Committee or other party organ (such as Branch Committee, Province Committee, Local Committee or others ...) authorised by the Secretariate of the Central Committee.

(g) The punishment of dismissal from the party to the members of a local committee or higher, or those continued their party activities for

more than four years continuously, prior to a suggestion of punishment will not be considered valid without the approval of the secretariate of the Central Committee.

(h) Temporary dismissal from the membership of the Central Committee or considering its member a candidate member, dismissing him from it or expelling him from the party are punishments which should be approved by the central committee of a two thirds majority.

(i) Temporary dismissal from the membership of the Central Committee or considering its member a candidate member, dismissing him from it or expelling him from the party is forwarded to the first national congress of the party, following the passing of punishment, for final decision.

(j) The disciplined member have the right to appeal during a period not exceeding two months from the time of notification of the punishment, to the higher committee immediately above the committee which approved the decision of punishment. The organ appealed to should study carefully the appeal.

Article Five:

(a) Attention should be paid that the disciplinary measures of the party are not taken for revenge narrow aims. It should be noted that the authorities mentioned in this decision will not be misused.

(b) The disciplinary measure of dismissal from the party is demands profound consideration and all round study. Efforts should be exerted to find out the opinion of the member to be disciplined and this should be studied carefully before deciding the punishment. All facts and necessary material evidences should be investigated.

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